

JOHN



A

SHORT ACCOUNT

OF THE

HOLY LAND.





A

SHORT ACCOUNT



HOLY LAND.



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A

Short Account
OF THE
HOLY LAND
AND THE
COUNTRY ADJACENT,
As mentioned in the
SACRED SCRIPTURES.

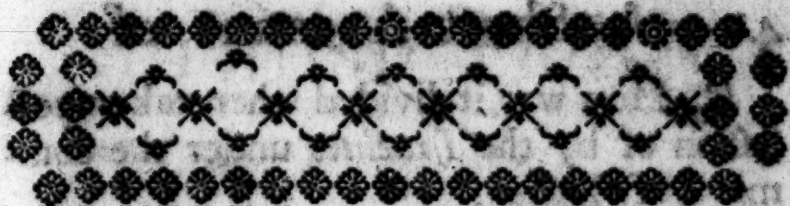


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THIS short account of The Holy Land is intended for the use of young Persons at School, to furnish them with some knowledge of the places that were of most note there at or before the time of our Saviour; that they may be better prepared to examine larger accounts of that Country, and especially to read the sacred Scriptures themselves with pleasure and advantage in after-life. For this purpose it may be proper for them to read only three or four pages at a time, and to give an account of the former lesson before they proceed to a second; in which account they should not only be required to repeat the names of the Towns, &c. in the several Tribes but likewise the substance of what is mentioned concerning them.





A

Short A C C O U N T of
THE HOLY LAND, &c.

Q. N T O how many parts
is the Earth generally di-
vided by Geographers?

A. Into four; viz. Eu-
ROPE, ASIA, AFRICA,
and AMERICA.

Q. In which of these Quarters of the
world is the country known by the name of
THE HOLY LAND?

A. In *Asia*.

Q. How is it bounded?

A. By *Arabia* and it's deserts on the
south and east, by *Syria* on the north, and
by the *Mediterranean Sea* on the west.

Q. What is it's situation and extent?

A. It lies between 31 and 34 degrees
north latitude, and is near 200 miles long
and 100 miles broad.

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Q. How

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Q. How was it divided when taken possession of by the *Israelites* under the command of *Joshua*?

A. Into 12 Tribes; allowing one for the Descendants of each of the sons of JACOB viz. *Reuben, Simeon, Levi, Judah, Issachar, Zebulon, Joseph, Benjamin, Dan, Naphtali, Gad and Asher.*

Q. Which of these tribes lay on the borders of *Arabia* on the south?

A. The tribe of *Judah.*

Q. And how was the tribe of *Judah* bounded?

A. By *Arabia* on the south; by the tribes of *Simeon* and *Dan* on the west; by the tribe of *Benjamin* on the north; and by the lake of *Sodom* on the east.

Q. Is this the country that is called in Scripture *The Land and Kingdom of Judea and Judah*?

A. This tribe of *Judah* alone was originally so called; but after the revolt of the ten tribes from the house of David the tribe of *Benjamin* was included with this under the name of the kingdom of *Judah*: In process of time all the southern part of the country was called *Judea*; and after the return of the Jews from their captivity in *Babylon* all the *Holy Land* was generally spoken of by that name.

Q. Was

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Q. Was the southern part of *Judab* ever called by any other name?

A. Yes it was sometimes called *Idumea* because their neighbours the *Idumeans* (or *Edomites*) got possession of a considerable part of it during their captivity in *Babylon*.

Q. Where was the original abode of the *Edomites*?

A. At *Mount Seir* and its neighbourhood, south of *Simeon* and *Judab*.

Q. What were the places of most note in the *Tribe of Judab*?

A. These following—*Betlehem*; called also *Betlehem-Judab* to distinguish it from another *Betlehem* in the tribe of *Zebulon* or *Asber*. Here *David* was born: but it is more famous as the place of our Saviour's nativity. It was about 6 or 8 miles south-west of *Jerusalem*. On the north-east of *Betlehem* towards *Jerusalem* are the remains of gardens and pools thought to have been *Solomon's*: there is also the *Valley of Rephaim*: South of *Betlehem* were—*Tekoah*, where the Prophet *Amos* was born; a city fortified by *Rehobotham* near which the *Ammonites*, *Moabites*, and *Edomites* were defeated in the reign of *Jehoshaphat*: here lived a woman of note for her skill in the Art of Divination.—

Hebron, an ancient city near which *Abra-*

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ham bought a burying-place for his family. Here David kept his court till he took Jerusalem. It was given to the Levites, and was one of the cities of Refuge.—*Zipb*, Into a wilderness near this city David retired when he apprehended himself in danger of being betrayed into the hands of the Philistines by the men of—*Keilah* a neighbouring city. From thence he went into the wilderness of—*Maon* which was very near—*Carmel* whither Saul went after he had defeated the Amalekites. The famous Mount Carmel was not near this city, but in the tribe of Asher. These six towns were all in the south of Judah.—*Engedi* was a strong city on the east side of the tribe not far from the Salt Sea.—*Debir* lay towards the south-west. It is called likewise *Kirjath-sopher*, and *Kirjab-sannab*.—On the north was—*Ekron*, a city which gave name to one of the five Lords of the Philistines; The Idol Beelzebub was worshipped here, from whence it is sometimes called the God of Ekron. The people of Gath brought the Ark of God hither when visited with judgements from heaven upon the account of it. Hence it was removed to—*Bethshemish* another city in the north of Judah: and from thence to—*Kirjath-jearim*; (called also.

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also *Baalab*) here the Ark continued twenty years, and then it was removed by David and placed in the house of Obed-Edom.

Q. Which part was called the *Hill-Country of Judea*?

A. That which lay south of Bethlehem; and it was so called from a chain of mountains that ran through the middle of the country from north to south.

Q. What is the extent of the *Lake of Sodom*?

A. It is about 22 or 23 leagues long from north to south, and about 5 or 6 leagues over from west to east.

Q. What cities were in that plain before it was overflowed?

A. *Sodom* and *Gomorrab*, *Admab*, *Zeboim* and *Zoar* or *Bela*.

Q. Was the *Valley of Salt* near this lake?

A. Yes on the west side of it; where all the springs had something of that salt taste for which the water of the lake itself was so very remarkable that from thence it was often called *the Salt Sea*.

Q. How was the tribe of *Simeon* bounded?

A. By the *Mediterranean Sea* on the west, by the tribe of *Dan* on the north, by *Judah* on the east, and by *Mount Seir* and part of *Egypt* on the South.

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Q. What were the towns of most note in the tribe of *Simeon*?

A. These following—*Gaza*, a Sea-port on the Mediterranean, the gates of which *Sampson* took away, and where he pulled down the temple of *Dagon* on the Lords of the Philistines. Near this place *Philip* baptized the Eunuch who was a person of authority under *Candace* Queen of *Ethiopia* in the south of *Africa* below *Egypt*.—*Askelon* a Sea-port likewise, and north of *Gaza*.—*Beersheba* an inland town south-east of *Gaza* which took its name from a Well there so called by *Abraham*.—*Ziklag* was first assigned to *Judah* but was afterwards given to *Simeon*.—*Gerar* was the usual residence of the Kings (many of whose names were *Abimelech*) and probably lay in the south west corner of the Country.

Q. How was the tribe of *Dan* bounded?

A. By the tribe of *Ephraim* on the north, the tribes of *Benjamin* and *Judah* on the east, that of *Simeon* on the south and the *Mediterranean Sea* on the west.

Q. What were the principal towns in the Tribe of *Dan*?

A. These following,—*Ashdod* called in the N. T. *Azotus*—the place where *Philip*

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lip was found when he had baptized the Eunuch: It lay north of Askelon on the coast. In the temple of Dagon here the image of that idol fell before the Ark of God when it was brought into it.—*Gath* lay north of Ashdod upon the coast, and was the birth-place of Goliath the Giant that was killed by David.—*Ajalon* was an inland town and not far from the borders of Judah.

Q. By whom were these parts of the country inhabited before they were appropriated to *Dan* and *Simeon*?

A. By the *Philistines*; a people descended from Mizraim (the father of the Egyptians) who was the second son of Ham, and brother to Canaan the father of the Canaanites. These were first settled in that part of Egypt which lay on the border of Canaan; but drove out the neighbouring Canaanites and getting possession of their Country grew so considerable that the Holy-Land was from them, often called Palestine. It was then divided into five Principalities under so many Kings viz. of Gaza, Askelon, Ashdod, Gath, and Ekron, called the five Lords of the Philistines.

Q. How was the tribe of *Benjamin* bounded?

A. By

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A. By the tribes of *Judah* and *Dan* on the south, by the *Mediterranean Sea* on the west, by the tribe of *Ephraim* on the north, and by the *River Jordan* and the *Lake of Sodom* on the east.

2. What were the places of most note in the tribe of *Benjamin*?

A. These following—*Jerusalem*, which lay nearly in the centre of the tribe between the two Seas. It was first called *Salem* (or peace); and its first King was *Melchisedec*. In *Joshua's* time it was inhabited by the *Jebusites*, descendants of *Canaan* from whom it had the name of *Jebus*; from thence some think it was called *Jebusalem* and afterwards *Jerusalem*. It was greatly enlarged and beautified by *David* and *Solomon*. The upper part of the city was called the city of *David* in which was the hill of *Sion* that was fortified. Near this was the house of *Millo* which, it is thought, was a public house of state where arms were kept, and in which the principal inhabitants met to do the publick business of the city. Mount *Sion* is called the *Holy-Hill* as having had the *Ark of the Lord* placed upon it in a tent or tabernacle which *David* had pitched for it there.—Near this towards the east was Mount *Moriah* upon which

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which Solomon built the temple : and Mount Olivet is east of Moriah.

Q. How did the Valley of Hinnom, or of the sons of Hinnom lie from Jerulalem ?

A. On the South east—it was remarkable for the barbarous custom used there of burning children in honour of Molech.—That particular spot in it on which they were sacrificed was called Tophet from Toph an hebrew word that signifies a musical Instrument because such were used to drown the shrieks of the poor children as they were passing through the fire. From Gihinnom (which signifies the Valley of Hinnom) Gehenna is used in the Greek Testament for Hell-fire.

Q. Where was the *Potters-Field*, that was afterwards called *Acheldama*, or the *field of Blood* ?

A. In the eastern part of the valley of Hinnom ; it was called the field of blood as being purchased with those pieces of silver which Judas had for the blood of Christ.

Q. Where was the *Valley of Jebosaphat* ?

A. On the east of Jerusalem, adjoining to the Valley of Hinnom.—Through this runs the brook Kedron ; And in it is the pool of Siloam ; and the mountain of corruption or offence ; so called from the idolatrous

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idolatrous high places built there by Solomon in honour of *Ashtaroth* and other abominable Idols.

2. How was the tribe of *Ephraim* bounded?

A. By the half tribe of *Manasseh* on this side Jordan, on the north; by the river *Jordan*, on the east; by the tribe of *Benjamin* and part of *Dan* on the south; and by the *Mediterranean Sea* on the west.

2. What were the principal towns in the tribe of *Ephraim*?

A. *Beth-boron* upper and lower in the south—*Bethel* a city so called by Jacob which before was named *Luz*. Here *Jeroboam* set up one of the golden calves, from whence it is called by *Hosea*, *Beth-haven* i. e. the house of vanity.—*Sichem* or *Shechem*. — *Samaria* a very large and strong city, founded by *Omri* who called it by that name from *Shemer* of whom he purchased the Hill upon which he built it. All the country about it was some time after called *Samaria*, almost to the farthest extent of the tribe of *Ephraim* and the half tribe of *Manasseh* that lay west of *Jordan*. This city was for many years the capital of the kingdom of *Israel*.—*Shiloh* a city memorable on account of its being the place where the *Ark* was kept, in the
Tabernacle

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Tabernacle of the Congregation, from the time of the Israelites entering Canaan under Joshua to Samuel's time; when it was taken from thence by Hophni and Phinehas to go before the Israelites in a battle against the Philistines who took it and carried it into the temple of Dagon in Ashdod.—*Lydda*, a town famous for the miraculous cure of Eneas the Paralytic by Peter which occasioned the conversion of the inhabitants of that town, and of *Saron* a neighbouring Village.

Q. What is observable of the tribe of *Manasseh*?

A. It was divided into two parts one of which lay on the west, and the other on the east side of the river Jordan.

Q. How was the *Half tribe of Manasseh* bounded that lay *West of Jordan*?

A. By the tribe of *Issachar* on the north, by *Jordan* on the east, by the tribe of *Ephraim* on the south and by the *Mediterranean Sea* on the west.

Q. What were it's most considerable Towns?

A. These following,—viz. *Bethshean*, afterwards named *Scythopolis*, i. e. the city of the *Seythians*.—*Dor*, which lay on the coast of the *Mediterranean Sea*.—*Endor*, the city in which the woman lived who

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who had a familiar Spirit that Saul went to consult, though some think it was in the tribe of Issachar.—*Megiddo*, the city in which Ahaziah and Josiah died that was rebuilt by Solomon.—*Enon* and *Salem* were two neighbouring cities, at which John baptized.—*Tirzah* was for many years the residence of the Kings of Israel till Omri built Samaria.—*Opbrab* or *Ephrab* of the Abiezrites, so called from their deliverer Gideon's being of the family of Abiezer, and to distinguish it from Ephrah in Benjamin.—*Gilgal* near which city the Israelites made their first encampment after they had crossed over Jordan; it lay on the western bank of that river.—*Cæsarea*, a Sea-port town on the Mediterranean built by Herod. It took its name from a temple in it dedicated to Cæsar. This Cæsarea is to be distinguished from Cæsarea-Philippi which lay north east of the Sea of Galilee.

Q. How was the half tribe of Manasse bounded that lay east of Jordan?

A. By mount Lebanon and mount Hermon on the north, by the mountains of Gilead on the east, by the tribe of Gad on the south, and by the river Jordan on the west.

Q. What were the places of most note in

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in this eastern half-tribe of Manasseh ?

A. Ashtaroth, called also *Ashtaroth Karnaim*; the last word signifies two horned, as the former does the Moon, which they painted with two horns and worshipped as an Idol. Job is said to have lived here, and the country round about is thought by many to be the same that is called the Land of Uz.—*Rashan* from whence the neighbouring country, (which is remarked in Scripture for it's hills, oaks and good pastures) was called the Kingdom of Bashan: sometimes it is called the Kingdom of Og from it's King of that name. In the southern part of it was—*Edrei* where Og engaged the Israelites and was defeated.—*Gadara*, and *Gerasa* or *Gergesa* were two cities on the eastern coast of the Sea of Galilee near which the Demons were driven by our Saviour and entered a herd of Swine. The country between these two cities was sometimes called, from the former, the country of the Gadarenes; and sometimes, from the latter, that of the Gergasenes.—*Gilead* or *Galeed* (signifying a heap of witnesses) was a name first given to Jacob and Laban to a parcel of stones upon which they ate together in token of mutual friendship. They likewise called this place Mizpah; (a watch tower); And there

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there were afterwards two towns built there which were called by these names. The neighbouring mountainous country is called in the new Testament Trachonitis. —*Magdala* is thought to have been the city from whence Mary, surnamed Magdalene, came—*Jabesh* is likewise called *Jabesh-Gilead* from its being in the neighbourhood of the mountains of Gilead.

Q. How was the tribe of *Issachar* bounded?

A. By the western half tribe of *Manasseh* on the south, by *Jordan* and part of the *Sea of Galilee* on the east, and by the tribe of *Zebulon* on the north, and by the *Mediterranean Sea* on the west.

Q. What were the towns of most note in the tribe of *Issachar*?

A. *Jezreel* (though by some reckoned in the western half-tribe of *Manasseh*) a city where *Ahab* and some other Kings of *Israel* resided—from it a neighbouring Plain or Valley was called the Valley of *Jezreel*.—*Shunim* lay near *Jezreel*, and was the place where the *Shunamite Woman* lived who was kind to the Prophet *Elisha*.—*Naim*, where *Jesus* raised to life the son of a widow whom they were carrying to his grave.—*Mount Carmel* was in this tribe or in the south west corner of the tribe of *Asher*.

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Q. How was the tribe of *Zebulon* bounded?

A. By the tribe of *Issachar* on the south; by the *Mediterranean Sea* on the west, by the tribes of *Asher* and *Naphtali*, on the north, and by the *sea of Galilee* on the east.

Q. What were the most remarkable places in the tribe of *Zebulon*?

A. *Nazareth*, the place of the Virgin Mary's residence who was the Mother of Jesus Christ. Near it, to the north-east lay a city called—*Betblehem* which must be distinguished from *Bethlehem* in the tribe of *Judah* where Jesus was born.—*Gennesareth*, sometimes called *Tiberias*, was situated on the S. W. coast of a lake to which it gave name. The country round about it was likewise called the Land of *Gennesareth*.—*Jockneam* was a city belonging to the *Levites*—*Cana* was the city in which our Saviour performed his first miracle of turning water into wine at a marriage feast.—*Mount Tabor* was in this tribe.

Q. How was the tribe of *Asher* bounded?

A. By *Zebulon* on the south, by the *Mediterranean sea* on the west, by *Phœnicia* on the north, and by the tribe of *Naphtali* on the east.

Q. Which

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Q. Which were the towns of most note in the tribe of *Asser*?

A. These following—*Tyre* and *Sidon* two Seaport towns on the Mediterranean.—*Sarepta* was another city upon the same coast called in the old Testament *Zarephath*. It lay between *Tyre* and *Sidon*. Here our Saviour cured the daughter of a Woman who was a Greek by religion and language, and is said to have been a Syrophenician by nation because this country was called Syrophenicia from its having been inhabited by Syrians, and being on the borders of Phœnicia.

Q. How was the tribe of *Naphtali* bounded?

A. By *Mount Libanus* or *Lebanon*, on the north, by the river *Jordan*, on the east; by part of *Zebulon*, on the south, and by the tribe of *Asser* on the west.

Q. What were the places of most note in the tribe of *Naphtali*?

A. *Kadesb Naphtali*, which was a Levitical city and one of those three cities of refuge that were on the west of *Jordan*.—*Capernaum*, which lay on the north west side of the *Sea of Galilee*. As it is not mentioned in the old testament it is thought to have been one of the cities built by the Jews after their return from *Babylon*.

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Babylon. This city is said to have been exalted unto heaven on account of the privileges it enjoyed under our Saviour's Ministry.—*Dan*, called also in the old Testament *Laish* and *Lechem*; and in the new, *Cæsarea Philippi* being so named by Philip, youngest son of Herod the great, partly from his own name and partly from that of Augustus Cæsar who gave it to Herod. It was called *Dan* on its being taken and possessed for a while by the Danites; and lay in the utmost border of the land of Canaan on the north as *Beersheba* did in South from thence the expression *from Dan to Beersheba* was used for the whole length of the country from north to south.—*Bethsaida* was another town on the coast of the Sea of Galilee to the north east. The Apostles Peter, Andrew and Philip were Fishermen of this city; it lay very convenient for a Fishery from whence it had its name which signifies a place of Fishing. It was named *Julias* and greatly enlarged and beautified by the same Philip who called *Dan Cæsarea Philippi*.—*Chorazin* another of the towns in which our Saviour preached, is thought to have lain near Capernaum on the north west Shore of the Sea of Galilee.—The woes he denounced on these two cities

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Cities have been long since fulfilled as they are now reduced to a few poor cottages.

—*Cinneroth* a Sea port town on the north coast of the Sea of Galilee which is sometimes likewise called the Sea of Cinneroth or Cinnereth.

Q. How was the tribe of Gad bounded?

A. By the eastern half tribe of Manasseh on the north, the Country of the Ammonites (and formerly of the *Zamzumims*) on the east, by the tribe of Reuben, on the south; and by the river *Jordan* on the west.

Q. What were the most remarkable places in the tribe of Gad?

A. *Jazer*, on the east border of the tribe; a lake called the Sea of Jazer was probably in this neighbourhood.—*Makain*, on the border of Gad towards Manasseh, was a place of considerable strength; and was so called by Jacob from the appearance of Angelic hosts which he saw there in two encampments or armies.—*Succoth* (signifying booths) was a name given to a town built on the spot where Jacob made and set up a number of booths. It was near Jordan and a little south of the Sea of Galilee.—*Araer* lay on the river Arnon and seems to have consisted of two parts one of which, lying more immediately in the midst of the river is often called.

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ed the city which is in the river.—*Bethbarabara* probably lay just on the eastern banks of Jordan. Hither our Saviour went to John the Baptist at one time; and he retired to it at another when the Jews sought to take him.

Q. How was the tribe of *Reuben* bounded?

A. By the tribe of *Gad* on the north, by the river *Arnon* on the east and south, and by Jordan and part of the lake of *Sodom* on the west.

Q. What were the towns of most note in the tribe of *Reuben*?

A. These following.—*Heshbon* the capital of a Tract of country that belonged to *Sihon* who is therefore called King of *Heshbon*: it lay on the borders of *Gad*, and was a Levitical city.—*Jabaz* lay on the eastern side of the tribe of *Reuben* and near it southward was—*Kedemoth*; the wilderness between them was call'd the wilderness of *Kedemoth* near *Jahaz*.—

The mount from which *Moses* took a view of the promised land a little before his death was in this part of the country that was afterwards allotted to the tribe of *Reuben*, and is often spoken of as over against *Jericho*. It was one of the mountains called *Abarim*; and either had two heads

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Heads known by the name of Nebo and Pisgah; or the last name was given to the summit of the mountain to which Moses probably ascended for the sake of a more extensive prospect.

Q. Repeat the names of the six cities of Refuge and the tribe in which each city lay?

A. KADESH was in Naphtali; SHECHEM in Ephraim; HEBRON or KIRJATH-ARBA in Judah; BEZER in Reuben; RAMOTH-GILEAD in Gad; and GOLAN in the eastern half-Tribe of Manasseh.

Q. How many cities had the Levites allotted them in the twelve tribes?

A. Forty eight, with their Suburbs, for their habitation and maintenance.

Q. At what time was the whole of Canaan divided into two Kingdoms?

A. In the reign of Rehoboam, Son and Successor of Solomon, when the two tribes of Judah and Benjamin, adhering to the house of David, were called the Kingdom of Judah; the other ten were called the Kingdom of Israel.

Q. How was this country divided after the return of the Jews from their captivity in Babylon?

A. The most common division was into Galilee, Sazaria, Judea, Trachonitis, Iturea,

THE HOLY LAND. 23

Ituræa, Peræa, and the country of the Philistines.

Q. Which was the part called *Galilee*?

A. The tribes of *Naphtali* and *Asser* were called the *upper Galilee*, or *Galilee of the Gentiles*; the lower *Galilee* comprehended *Issachar* and *Zebulon*.

Q. Where was the province of *Samaria* or *Samaritis*?

A. It contained the tribe of *Ephraim*, and the half-tribe of *Manasseh* that lay west of *Jordan*.

N. B. An Account was given of *Judea* at the beginning, and of the country of the *Philistines* immediately after the account of the tribe of *Dan*.

Q. Which part of the country was called *Trachonitis*?

A. Part of the Half tribe of *Manasseh* on the east of *Jordan*, comprehending the districts of *Basban*, *Gaulanitis*, and *Gessuri*, for the most part a mountainous and barren country.

Q. Where was *Iturea*?

A. In the tribe of *Gad*; the Inhabitants of which were called *Ituræi*. It was divided into several districts the principal of which were *Galaaditis* and *Decapolis*.

Q. In what part was *Peræa*?

A. It contained the tribe of *Reuben* and
the

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the southern part of *Gad*. The river *Arnon* divided it from the *Moabites* and *Midianites*.

2. Who were the antient Inhabitants of *Canaan*?

H. The *SIDONIANS*, who lived about *Tyre* and *Sidon*; The *HITTITES* at *Hebron*; The *PERRIZITES* near *Bethel* and *Ai* in *Benjamin*; The *AMORITES*, who seldom had any settled habitations long; The *CANAANITES*, so called from *Canaan* the grandson of *Noah*, who were the most antient Inhabitants of the country, and from whom it had it's name; The *HIVITES*, who dwelt between the mountains *Hermon* and *Libanus* in the half tribe of *Manasseh* east of *Jordan*. The *GIRGASITES* are thought to have lived in the same half tribe of *Manasseh* near *Gergesa* on the coast of the *Sea of Galilee*. And the *JEUSITES*, a very warlike people who kept possession of a great part of the country round about *Jerusalem* till the time of *David*. Afterwards they withdrew into the country of the *Philistines*.



POSTSCRIPT



POSTSCRIPT.

IT should have been observed in the answer to the first question on the fourth page that as the children of Joseph were two tribes, viz. Manasseh and Ephraim, therefore no particular part was allotted to the Levites, but they were dispersed in cities throughout all the tribes. See Joshua, CHAP XXI.

Among other places of note in and about Jerusalem (mentioned p. 10, 11,) we might have taken notice of *the mount on which our blessed Saviour was crucified*; which was either part of *Mount Moriah*, or another hill adjoining to that. It is thought to have been called *Calvary* and *Golgotha* (the place of a Skull) as being the spot upon which Malefactors were usually executed; upon which account it

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was

was then shut out of the city; but it is now taken in and held in great veneration.—*Bethany* and *Emmaus*, two villages near Jerusalem, as well as *Ai* and *Jericho* more considerable towns in the same tribe; as likewise *Rama* in *Judab*; *Joppa* a sea-port on the Mediterranean in the tribe of *Ephraim* and other places would have been inserted in the above Account had it been intended as a full and particular description of the whole country: but it is designedly short as most proper for young persons.—And when they have gone through it in the manner recommended in the Advertisement, it might not be improper for them to revise it in a different way; first, to give an exact account of the situation and boundaries of the several tribes; and then go over the Index in two or three Lessons in which they should be required to mention (from memory) the tribe to which each town belonged: it would be farther useful if each likewise drew a plan of the whole country in it's several tribes.

The Author, sincerely concerned for the rising generation, cannot conclude without

expressing

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expressing his affectionate good' wishes for
them, that they may have wisdom to seek,
through Jesus, the paternal blessing of the
God of Israel; and everlasting habitations in
THE HEAVENLY CANAAN.

HARBOROUGH,
Dec. 1, 1767.



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AN
ALPHABETICAL
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OF

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